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## The Caddo Indian Burial Ground (3MN386), Norman, Arkansas

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# **The Caddo Indian Burial Ground (3MN386), Norman, Arkansas**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Human burials were exposed accidentally during construction of a city sewer treatment plant in Norman, Arkansas, in October 1988. Archeological salvage excavations in the days following, directed by Ann Early of the Arkansas Archeological Survey's Henderson Research Station, identified two burials, a small cluster of residential features, and artifacts dating from the Archaic through Caddo periods. After discussions between the various agencies and groups involved, a new location was found for the sewer treatment plant. The human bone and associated grave goods were returned to the Caddo Tribe for reburial, and the site was covered up for protection. The site, 3MN386, originally named the Norman Sewer Plant site and now called the Caddo Indian Burial Ground in Norman, is part of a city park. The Southern Montgomery County Development Council has plans to install a series of signs along a walking path at the park to interpret the site.

Site 3MN386 is located on a low terrace next to the confluence of Huddleston Creek and the Caddo River. Based on the distribution of chipped stone debris, the site was at least 1.5 hectares (almost 4 acres) in area, but the full extent of the site was never determined by archeological investigations. The archeological salvage excavations in 1988 were limited to a small area of 25 x 30 m where the burials and other features were uncovered. While artifacts diagnostic of Archaic and Fourche Maline periods were found at the site, the main use of the site was in the Mississippian period. Two Caddoan occupations between about AD 1250-1500 are indicated based on the materials associated with these features: an earlier residential use of the site that left the remains of a large circular house with hearth and a burned ash floor deposit; and a later use of the site as a cemetery.

## **THE EVENTS OF OCTOBER 1988**

When Duane Cox, mayor of Norman, noticed human bone at the construction site of the city's proposed sewer treatment plant on October 25, 1988, he contacted a local medical doctor, the county coroner, and Ann Early of the Arkansas Archeological Survey's Henderson Research Station. Early headed to Norman, and there met Meeks Etchieson, Ouachita National Forest archeologist, and several Forest Service cultural resource technicians (CRT). At this point, nearly all the topsoil had been removed from the construction area and pushed into several backdirt piles, and the yellow clay subsoil was exposed. Cox and other site visitors had retrieved bone from a backdirt pile and had collected artifacts from the backdirt and the scraped surface. This material, and artifacts noted in subsequent visits, included ceramic sherds (undecorated shell, grit, and clay/grog-tempered sherds, and incised clay/grog-tempered sherds), novaculite flakes, preforms, and dart points (including Gary *var. Camden* and *var. Gary*, and large straight stemmed points), sandstone hammerstones and fire-cracked rock, and large pieces of 19th-20th century scrap metal. In addition to the loose bone and artifacts, the archeologists noted indications of dark pit outlines of at least two graves disturbed in the center of the construction tract. Earth moving activities were halted.

The State Archeologist and the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program (AHPP) were contacted, and permission from the AHPP was obtained to salvage the disturbed graves and ascertain whether other features remained in the vicinity. Early, assisted by Etchieson and several U.S. Forest Service CRTs, along with Martha Rolingson of the Survey's Toltec Research Station, exposed and excavated the two burials. An additional seven features and 21 post stains were identified and mapped over the course of the next two days. The mapping was done using transit and tape (a permanent datum point was later established south of the feature area). A site form was prepared for the site, now designated 3MN386.

On October 31, 1988, State Historic Preservation Officer Cathy Buford notified the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, one of the federal agencies involved in the construction project, that a significant prehistoric Indian site had been discovered and that a plan was needed to mitigate the adverse effect of the construction. The Farmers Home Administration of the U.S. Department of Agriculture later became the lead federal agency for the mitigation. In November of 1988, Ann Early (1988a) prepared a draft data recovery plan that summarized the work at the site and proposed a research design in case of future excavations at the site (although no additional archeological excavations took place at 3MN386). In December 1988, a meeting was held with representatives from the AHPP, the Arkansas Archeological Survey, the Caddo Tribe and other American Indian groups, the city of Norman, and the state and federal agencies involved in funding the construction, to decide on a course of action. Three alternatives were considered: (1) to remove the human and archeological material for study and protection, and proceed with construction; (2) to redesign the sewer treatment plant for the remaining portion of the tract, and re-inter the burials and restore/protect the site; or (3) to acquire a new property for construction of the sewer treatment plant, and re-inter the burials and restore/protect the site. In the end, alternative 3 was selected. The city of Norman agreed to find a new location for construction of the sewer treatment plant and remove structures already built, the State Archeologist was to return human remains and burial items to the Caddo Indians for re-interment in a non-public burial ritual at the site, and the site was to be covered with additional dirt, fenced, and lighted for protection.

In January of 1989, the skeletal material from the two burials and miscellaneous bone recovered from disturbed contexts was transferred to bioarcheologist Jerome Rose at the University of Arkansas for analysis. His report (Rose and Barnes 1989) was completed by February 1989. At the end of March 1989, the human skeletal material from 3MN386 and the artifacts associated with the burials were repatriated to the Caddo Tribe. A reburial ceremony was conducted by the Caddo at the site in early April.

A new sewer treatment plant location was found downstream from 3MN386, and a cultural resources survey was conducted in March, 1989, to clear the plant and water lines. The new location had been a low-lying area that was heavily modified in the recent past, and no significant cultural resources were identified (Guendling and Mintz 1989). (There was a cultural resources survey conducted in advance of the original sewer treatment plant construction [Swanda 1980], but the construction location was apparently shifted from the area originally surveyed.)

Restoration of the 3MN386 site following reburial of the disturbed graves was to include removal of a concrete pumping station built as part of the sewer treatment plant, spreading of backdirt and covering the site with an additional 4 inches of gravel and 4 inches of topsoil, and providing a light (the fencing was eliminated from the plan). The restoration work was held up for various reasons, and was not completed until 1991. Prior to this, in April of 1990, a trench for a water line from the lift station was dug across the tract and east of the reburial area, although this part of the site had not been inspected for cultural features either in the October 1988 salvage work or during the March 1989 survey.

There was never any provision for determining the actual boundaries of archeological site 3MN386 beyond the 25 x 30 m area that was examined by archeologists in October 1988. The areas to the north towards Huddleston Creek, to the west towards the Caddo River, to the east towards the highway, and to the south into a wooded lot, were never tested by archeologists to check for the presence of cultural features. Any plans for future use of the city park should include the possibility that subsurface disturbance may impact unknown cultural features in the area of 3MN386.

## SITE DESCRIPTION AND INTERPRETATIONS

The site, 3MN386, is situated on a low alluvial terrace overlooking the confluence of Huddleston Creek and the Caddo River on the south edge of Norman, Arkansas. At this point in its course, within 18 km of the headwaters, the Caddo River is characteristic of many small streams in the southern Ouachita Mountains, flowing shallow and swift over a gravel base. In the vicinity of the site, the alluvial valley is barely 300 m wide, with mountain ridges that form part of the core area of the Ouachitas rising steeply on both sides of the valley. The Caddo continues to run through this narrow valley another 8 km until it enters a wider bottomland in the vicinity of Caddo Gap. The geological formations that surround the river in this vicinity include part of the Novaculite Uplift.

The areal extent of site 3MN386 is unknown but certainly extends beyond the 25 x 30 m area that was the focus of the 1988 salvage excavations. Based on the distribution of lithic debris in the construction area, the portion of the site impacted by construction covered about 125 x 125 m, roughly the area bounded by Huddleston Creek on the north, the Caddo River on the West, the road on the east, and the undeveloped wooded tract on the south (Figure 1).

Artifacts exposed by the construction and during salvage excavations indicate that there were site occupations dating to the Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian, and Historic periods at 3MN386. Large quantities of novaculite flakes and broken sandstone cobbles (hammerstones and/or fire-cracked rock) were seen on the disturbed surface of the site. A relatively small number of dart points and ceramic sherds were observed. The Gary *var.* Gary and straight stemmed dart points indicate one or more Late Archaic occupations, while the Gary *var.* Camden dart points and undecorated clay/grog-tempered and grit-tempered sherds are diagnostic of Woodland Fourche Maline occupations ca. 100-700 A.D. (Figure 2). No identifiable features attributed to these time periods were found. The Archaic and Woodland period occupations of the site were probably small scale encampments that produced mainly lithic debris. Early-mid 20th century metal fragments were noted at the site; local residents report that a lumber yard once stood here.

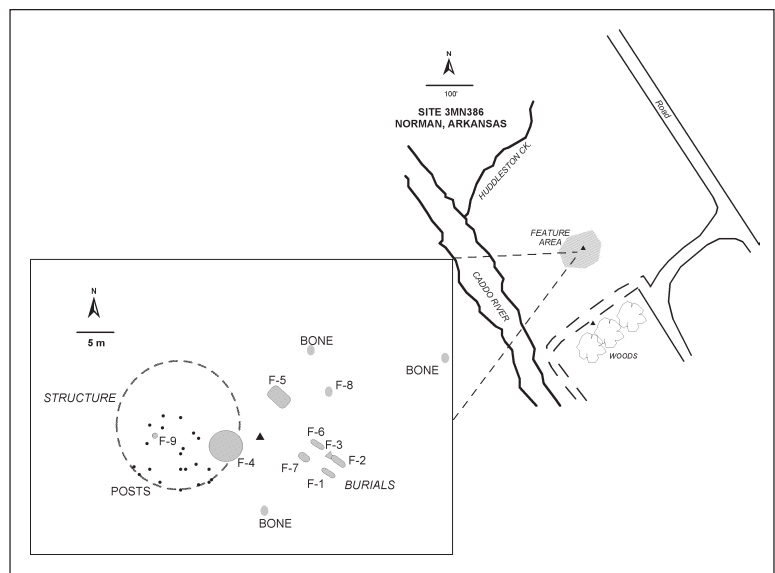


Figure 1. Site plan.

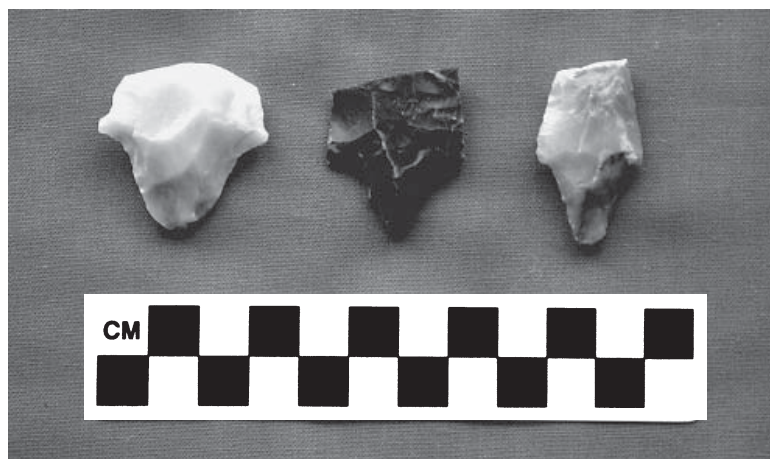


Figure 2. Dart points, Gary type (l-r, 88-366-17, 18, general).

were no obvious grave offerings, but a single Alba arrowpoint (Figure 3) was found near one elbow, and the freshly broken potsherds recovered from the backdirt pile were assumed to be a vessel associated with this burial. Feature 2 (Burial 2) was a grave pit with a skeleton that had been crushed but not disinterred by the construction activity. The grave was immediately north of Burial 1 and shared the same orientation. This individual was also

The cultural features (Table 1) that were salvaged and mapped belong to two Mississippian period occupations. Archeologists recovered remains of two burials at 3MN386 during the October 1988, excavations (Early 1988a). Feature 1 (Burial 1) was the base of a faint grave pit and a partial skeleton. The skeleton in Burial 1 had been nearly completely removed from the grave by the construction activity, and much of the bone in the backdirt pile was attributed to this burial. This individual was buried in a supine extended position with head to the northwest, in a grave pit oriented NW-SE. There

**Table 1. Features at 3MN386.**

Designation	Description	Excavated?
Fea. 1	Burial 1, 2.0 x 0.76 m	yes
Fea. 2	Burial 2, 2.8 x 1.0 m	yes
Fea. 3	Oval stain, probable burial	no
Fea. 4	Ash/charcoal deposit, probable house floor	no
Fea. 5	Rectangular stain, 3.6 x 1.75 m, probable burial	no
Fea. 6	Oval stain, 1.82 x 0.82 m, burial	no
Fea. 7	Oval stain, 1.46 x 0.65 m, probable burial	no
Fea. 8	Cluster of bone and artifacts, displaced by bulldozer	no
Fea. 9	Circular feature, 54 cm dia., burned red outline, probable hearth	no

**Table 2. Accession Catalog for 3MN386.**

Feature/Area	Accession	Description
Fea. 1, Burial 1	88-366-1	human bone from Burial 1 grave fill.
	88-366-2	1 arrowpoint near L elbow (lt. gray novaculite, minimally retouched, asymmetrical blade, straight base, 2.6 cm long, Alba type, Figure 3), and 1 clay tempered engraved sherd (Friendship Engraved type, Figure 6).
	88-366-4	1 arrowpoint (white novaculite, minimal retouch, expanded stem, straight base, corner notched, 1.7 cm long, Agee type?, Figure 3), 1 shell tempered sherdlet, and 1 quartzite gravel.
Fea. 2, Burial 2	88-366-3	human bone from Burial 2 grave fill; also artifacts from grave fill: 22 sherds (1 plain shell tempered rim, 1 incised shell tempered rim, 1 incised shell tempered, 3 shell tempered sherdlets, 3 plain leached shell tempered, 1 plain leached shell & grit tempered, 1 plain grit tempered, 5 plain clay tempered, 1 plain clay tempered base, 2 incised clay tempered, 3 brushed clay tempered); 47 novaculite debitage (1 core remnant, 16 flakes, 21 flake fragments, 9 shatter); 2 novaculite biface fragments; 1 mussel shell; 4 bone fragments; 13 unmodified rock; 2 pieces novaculite cobble FCR.
	88-366-5	vessel #1: shell tempered jar, circular flat base, flared rim with incised decoration, smudged inside and out, Braden Incised type (soil from vessel was fine screened, includes sherdlets, small novaculite flakes, and small pieces of bone including fish vertebra).
	88-366-6	vessel #2: shell tempered jar, circular flat base, flared rim with incised decoration, smudged inside and out, Braden Incised type (soil from vessel included 4 sherds: 1 plain grit tempered, 1 brushed clay tempered, 2 incised shell tempered), 2 broken quartzite cobbles, 1 sandstone pebble.
	88-366-7	sherds from vessel #1 or #2 (9 incised shell tempered, including 4 rims).
	88-366-8	4 arrowpoints at R hand (8-1: gray novaculite, notched, straight stem, concave base, 2.0 cm long, Washita type; 8-2: white novaculite, notched, concave base, 1.9 cm long, Washita type; 8-3: white novaculite, notched straight stem, concave base, 2.2 cm long, Washita type; 8-4: white novaculite, sl. convex blade, concave base, 2.1 cm long, Maud type).



**Table 2.** (Continued)

Feature/Area	Accession	Description
Fea. 4	88-366-10	biface of Kay Co. chert, 20.4 cm long, platform at proximal end, shallow notches, edges at middle portion of biface worn and ground (Figure 4).
	88-366-21	4 arrowpoints near L hand (21-1: white novaculite, serrated, sl. convex blade, sl. concave base, 2.7 cm long, Fresno type; 21-2: pink novaculite, sl. concave base, 2.3 cm long, Fresno type; 21-3: white novaculite, notched, concave base, 2.0 cm long, Washita type; 21-4: gray novaculite, notched, concave base, 2.5 cm long, Washita type).
	88-366-13	sherd from surface of Fea. 4 ash layer (large rim sherd from tall rim jar, clay tempered, interior sooting, horizontal incised lines, Barnard design?, Figure 5).
	88-366-14	carbon sample #1 (28.6 g dry weight—sent out for radiocarbon dating).
Fea. 5	88-366-15	carbon sample #2 (90.9 g dry weight).
	88-366-16	miscellaneous lithics and ceramics from surface of Fea. 5: 1 eroded grit tempered sherd; 29 novaculite (13 flakes, 9 flake fragments, 4 shatter, 1 utilized flake, 2 biface fragments); 1 sandstone FCR; 1 piece glassy slag?
Fea. 6	88-366-17	miscellaneous lithics and ceramics from surface of Fea. 6: 3 sherds (1 plain leached shell temper, 1 plain grit & clay tempered, 1 incised clay tempered); 3 novaculite shatter; 1 dart point base fragment (white novaculite, wide contracting stem, prominent shoulders, Gary <i>var. Gary</i> type, Figure 2); 1 sandstone cobble; 1 sandstone chunk, possibly used as abrader.
	88-366-20	partial pottery vessel: leached shell tempered open bowl, flat circular base, notched lip (Cornell 5 mode), Poteau Plain type. Also miscellaneous artifacts from grave fill: 1 sherd (clay tempered rim, smoothed/polished/slipped? interior and exterior, open bowl form, flat notched lip, Cornell 7 design?); 1 quartz crystal fragment; 2 sandstone cobble/FCR; 1 unmodified sandstone pebble.



**Table 2.** (Continued)

Feature/Area	Accession	Description
Fea. 7	88-366-18	miscellaneous lithics and ceramics from surface of Fea. 7: 14 sherds (1 incised clay tempered, 1 engraved clay tempered rim, Figure 6, 1 plain shell tempered base, 4 plain shell tempered, 3 shell tempered sherdllets, 4 plain grit tempered); 1 dart point base (black novaculite, thin, contracting stemmed, Gary var. <i>LeFlore</i> or <i>Camden</i> type, Figure 2); 1 novaculite utilized blade; 14 novaculite debitage (2 flakes, 8 flake fragments, 4 shatter); 2 pieces quartzite; 1 piece worked quartz crystal; 4 small pieces bone; 24 small unmodified pebbles/gravels.
Fea. 8	88-366-19	cluster of artifacts and human bone from surface of Fea. 8; includes bone probably displaced from Burial 1 by construction. Artifacts include: 1 plain leached shell tempered sherd; 11 novaculite (6 flakes, 3 flake fragments, 1 utilized flake, 1 biface fragment); 1 quartzite fragment, unmodified; 1 sandstone FCR; 2 historic (1 drainage tile fragment, 1 piece purple glass).
backdirt pile, W general surface	88-366-9 88-366-11	bone—animal scapula—deer? miscellaneous lithics and ceramics, human bone associated with Burial 1 individual. Artifacts: 16 sherds (3 plain clay tempered, 1 brushed clay tempered, 2 incised clay tempered, 4 plain grit tempered, 1 plain clay & bone tempered, 5 plain shell tempered); 1 white novaculite core rejuvenation flake or preform fragment; 5 pieces animal bone; 3 pieces sandstone; 2 pieces burned clay.
surface, disturbed area near Burial 1	88-366-12	bone
backdirt, N	88-366-22	human bone area near Burial 1 associated with Burial 1 and 2 individuals & pottery probably from Burial 1. Artifacts: 2 plain shell tempered sherds; 1 novaculite flake; 1 novaculite utilized flake; 3 pieces of mussel shell (partial hoe?).
backdirt, N	88-366-23	artifacts, mixed provenience: 1 quartz crystal fragment; 1 silicified sandstone or quartzite rock.
surface, disturbed area N of backdirt	88-366-24	pieces of human bone associated with Burial 1 individual; 1 arrowpoint (white novaculite, minimal retouched flake, asymmetrical blade, deep corner notches, straight stem base, 3.2 cm long, Alba type?, Figure 3).

**Table 2.** (Continued)

Feature/Area	Accession	Description
surface, area of B-1 and B-2	88-366-25	bone from Burial 2 and possibly displaced from Burial 1; 1 piece of mussel shell; 1 small sandstone pebble; 2 sandstone fragments.
general surface from 10/88, 11/89, 1/90	88-366	10 sherds (1 plain grit tempered, 1 plain clay tempered, 4 brushed clay tempered, 3 incised clay tempered, 1 red slipped incised clay tempered rim, Bates 9 design?); 1 novaculite biface fragment; 1 dart point base fragment (pink novaculite, narrow blade, pointed stem, Gary <i>var. Camden</i> type, Figure 2); 1 quartz crystal fragment; 1 silicified sandstone or quartzite unmodified rock.

buried in a supine extended position with the head to the northwest. Burial 2 was associated with several grave goods, including a large chipped biface made of Kay County, Oklahoma, chert (Figure 4) beneath the skull, four novaculite arrowpoints under the right hand and four novaculite arrowpoints in the vicinity of the left hand (the arrowpoints were Washita, Maud, and Fresno types), and two small shell-tempered Braden Incised jars adjacent to the right lower leg (Table 2).



Figure 3. Arrow points, Alba and Agee types (l-r, 88-366-2, 4, 24).

Similar artifacts were found with a burial excavated at Standridge (3MN53), a small Caddoan mound center 8 km downstream from Norman, attributed to the Buckville phase (Early 1988b). In particular, the mode of burial and artifacts found with Burial 2 are similar to the Feature 9 grave excavated at Standridge that included a large Kay County chert biface, Maud arrowpoints, and Poteau Plain and Woodward Plain ceramics. These pottery types, along with Braden Incised, are known as markers of the Fort Coffee phase in the Arkansas River Valley (Rohrbaugh 1982, 1984). At Standridge, Woodward Plain and Poteau Plain ceramics were found with engraved and incised pottery typical of Caddo ceramics from the Ouachita and Red River drainages in southwest Arkansas. This occupation at Standridge, along with Caddoan material at the Poole site in the upper Ouachita River valley (Early, in Wood 1981), was assigned to the Buckville phase. It is not clear to which cultural phase the Norman burials should be attributed, but based on comparisons with the Fort Coffee phase and the Standridge Feature 9 grave, the Norman site burials probably date to ca. A.D. 1500.

Analysis of the human remains was undertaken by Jerome Rose and James Barnes of the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville. The skeletal analysis included the bone recovered from Features 1 and 2, and the bone

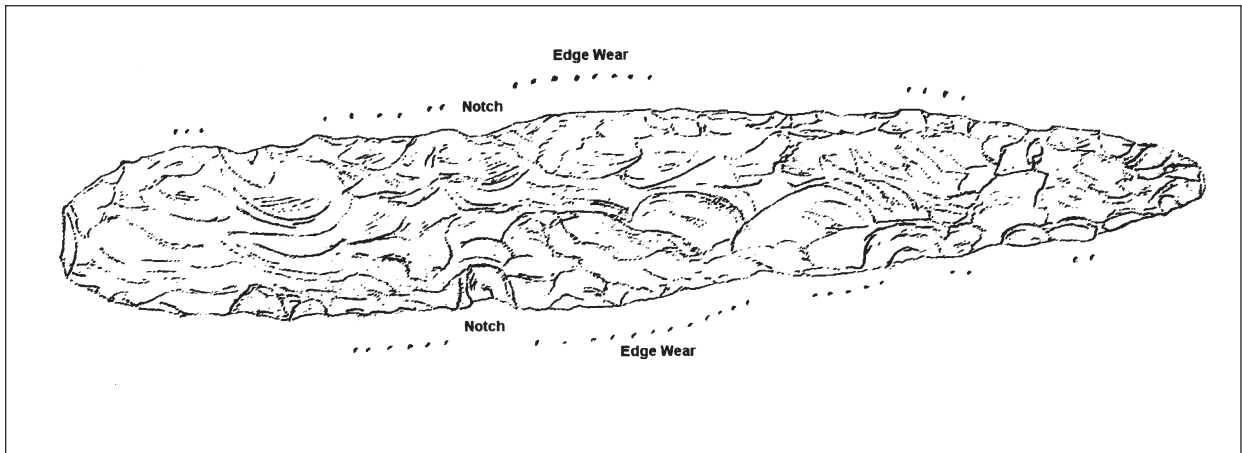


Figure 4. Biface of Kay County chert from Burial 2 (88-366-10).

recovered from backdirt and scattered by construction, all of which was assigned to the individuals identified in Burials 1 and 2. Sex and age estimates were determined using standard bioarcheological methods (Rose and Barnes 1989). The analysis revealed that Burial 1 was a young adult (20-25 years), possibly male, while Burial 2 was a subadult (15-18 years), unknown but with female traits. The identification of the individual in Burial 2 as possibly female is interesting in light of the arrowpoints as grave goods, which are usually interpreted by archeologists as associated with males. Both individuals exhibited characteristics of ancient Native Americans, but the identity of these remains as Caddo Indians was based on the associated cultural material rather than the biological analysis (Rose and Barnes 1989). The Burial 2 individual had several dental caries, indicating (given the young age) the consumption of a high carbohydrate diet (i.e., maize). Neither individual showed skeletal pathologies that would point to a cause of death. There were hypoplasias on the teeth that indicated several periods of stress during childhood. Based on the unusually young age of death, lack of skeletal pathological lesions, and frequent episodes of childhood stress past 3.0-3.5 years, Rose and Barnes (1989) raised the possibility that these individuals died from contact with European diseases. The estimated date of A.D. 1500 for the burials would not be out of line with this hypothesis.

Near the two burial features, archeologists uncovered evidence of additional features that were mapped but not excavated (Early 1988a). While clearing Burial 2, a dark stain in the west end of the grave pit was identified and designated Feature 3, a pit that was possibly a grave that was superimposed by Feature 2. Indications of three possible additional graves were found: a large dark rectangular pit (Feature 5) and two dark oblong stains (Features 6 and 7), located northwest of Burials 1 and 2 (see Figure 1). None of these possible graves were excavated, although a partial pottery vessel was removed from the disturbed surface of Feature 6. Four concentrations of loose bone were mapped in the area, including one designated as Feature 8, but not excavated.

Hand cleaning several locations west of Burials 1 and 2 led to the identification of other cultural features. A partial arc of postmolds was exposed, forming part of the circular outline of a structure approximately 16 meters in diameter, and numerous other post stains were identified nearby. A total of 21 postmolds were mapped, ranging from 15-39 cm diameter. A large post or small pit (54 cm diameter) with a heat-reddened outline was tentatively identified as a hearth (Feature 9) associated with the circular building. A large dark area about 5 m in diameter was tentatively identified as an ash/charcoal deposit on the floor of a house (Feature 4). A clay-tempered incised jar rim (Figure 5) was found in the ash layer. Two charcoal samples were collected from wood charcoal in the ash layer. This ash deposit may represent a second structure. The function of the



Figure 5. Incised jar rim sherd from surface of Feature 4 ash layer (88-366-13).

ted to Beta Analytic, Inc. in February 2001, and was radiocarbon dated (Beta-152953, standard assay) to a calibrated 1 sigma age range of AD 1260-1290 (Table 3). The large clay-tempered rim sherd from the Feature 4 ash bed came from a large utilitarian jar. It is decorated with bold horizontally placed incising. An engraved sherd (from rim area) found in the grave fill of Feature 1 (Burial 1) is clay-tempered, and is Friendship Engraved *var. Antoine* or *var. Trigg* (Figure 6). This pottery type and the Alba projectile point were both recorded in features belonging to the earliest Caddoan occupation at the Standridge site, preceding the Feature 9 burial, which lacked Alba points and Friendship Engraved vessels. It is likely that these artifacts from the Norman site Burial 1 fill, along with the incised rim sherd from the Feature 4 ash bed, represent an earlier Caddoan occupation of 3MN386. This interpretation is strengthened by the 13th century radiocarbon age for Feature 4 charcoal.

Table 3. Radiocarbon Assay from 3MN386.

Sample	Radiocarbon Age	Calibrated Age Intercept	Calibrated Age Ranges
Fea. 4, 88-366-14 Beta-152953	730 $\pm$ 50 B.P. (-26.0 ‰ 13C/12C ratio)	AD 1280	AD 1260-1290 (1 sigma) AD 1220-1310, 1370- 1380 (2 sigma)

## SUMMARY

The Caddo Indian Burial Ground site in Norman (3MN386) is a multi-component site located on the Caddo River in Montgomery County, Arkansas. Archeological investigation of this site was prompted by the unearthing of human bone during construction in October 1988. As a result of a couple of days of salvage excavations, the site had use during the Archaic, Woodland Fourche Maline, Mississippian Caddoan, and

structure(s) is difficult to interpret based on the scant evidence, but the postmold, hearth, and ash layer are probably the result of domestic activity at the site. Both circular and rectangular houses and special-purpose structures have been found at other Caddo sites in the region (e.g., at Standridge and Winding Stair, see Early 1988b, 2000).

The few artifacts found with these structural features and the radiocarbon sample from Feature 4 indicate another occupation ca. A.D. 1250-1350, earlier in time than the burials. One of the two charcoal samples from Feature 4 was submit-

Historic (20th century) periods. The main occupations were affiliated with the Caddoan culture and include several residential features dating to about A.D. 1250-1350 and a cluster of human burials dating to about A.D. 1500. Additional cultural features probably remain in undisturbed portions of the site.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This summary of archeological investigations at site 3MN386 is based on field notes and a draft report/research proposal prepared by Ann Early in November of 1988, and on a report by Jerome Rose and James Barnes in February 1989. Because further field work was not done at the site, Ann Early put away the draft proposal to pursue other research in the Ouachita Mountains. Summarizing the results of past fieldwork and submitting a sample for radiocarbon dating in 2001 has been motivated by efforts by the Southern Montgomery County Development Council to create a series of interpretive signs at the park in Norman, and by local interest in nominating the site to the National Register of Historic Places.

### CURATION

Human bone and grave goods accessioned as 88-366-1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, and 25 were repatriated to the Caddo Tribe in 1989. The remaining artifacts and field notes are curated at the Henderson Research Station of the Arkansas Archeological Survey in Arkadelphia.

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Figure 6. Engraved sherds (l-r, 88-366-2, 18).

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